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AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

Circulating Wherever Dyestuffs are Used

Vol. I | New York, December 3, 1917 | No. 9

Commercial Preparedness

It is only a few months since we heard on every hand the cry of "Prepare." We still remember the arguments pro and con, a great deal of the con, by the way. How it was foolish for us to go into something that was really not our affair and how if we were forced into it we could with our wonderful American ability rise to any occasion over night, as it were, and match our pluck against experience on the part of our adversary and carry off the honors. Then when it was decided we should prepare and see the thing through you remember how the petty arguments filled the papers regarding wooden ships, equipment, etc. And now you know how the special agents of the enemy are attempting to balk all progress, not stopping at arson, murder or any other Teutonically justifiable means to hamper us.

After all, a military war is but a way of attaining a commercial victory and the ultimate end of all the carnage can be expressed in terms of marks, francs, pounds and dollars. We know that the treaty of peace will put a stop to the burning of powder, and send the gas tanks back to the chemical works along the Rhine, but no treaty will restrain the same foe from attempting to wrest from us the industries we have been engaged in building during the last three years.

The one industry which will be the mark for their heaviest guns and craftiest intrigue is our DYESTUFF INDUSTRY. The reasons are simple—it was one of their most cherished and incidentally both profitable and a factor in the military scheme, while on the other hand we are notably weak, not in pluck and endeavor, but in organization and in the very foundations of the industry. Our Government regards the industry merely as one of many, available for taxation and to furnish statistics, but not of sufficient importance to warrant it the consideration it deserves. Our colleges prefer to remain scholastic rather than become practical and so whatever progress is possible must depend on private enterprise and individual effort.

When we decided to prepare in a military way we did not go back to the old flintlock musket and smooth bore cannon of the Revolutionary period but utilized the best achievements of both ally and foe. The enemy also utilized our best inventions and turned them against us without any apparent scruples. This principle must be applied to the manufacture of dyestuffs if we are to remain a factor after the war. The work must begin back in the schools and the chemists trained for such work. The many years spent in research, along lines where not ten men in the whole country can take interest in the result, might well be done along lines having at least a remote connection with something practical. The contributing industries should have a familiarity with the needs of the chemical manufacturers and the dyestuff manufacturer should be ready at all times to acquire the best and most efficient process and machinery without waiting until his competitor has forced him to do so. After all this we must watch the factory and selling organization just as we now watch a warehouse containing grain or munitions for the Allies.

FOR FORTY-FIVE YEARS

LEADING distributors of Chemicals, Colors, Dyestuffs, Gums and Oils to the Textile Industry.

From time to time, we are receiving dependable shipments of ACID, BASIC, DIRECT, SULPHUR and "CIBA" FAST VAT DYES, and offer these in reasonable quantities.

Correspondence invited

A. KLIPSTEIN & COMPANY

644-652 GREENWICH STREET NEW YORK CITY

We must at the present time realize that we can only hope to remain in the business by attaining at least as much in the way of perfection as had been attained by the Germans before the war, but if this is not possible we must be protected adequately by our Government until we have had a chance to do so. If our line of colors is weak in spots and the gaps have to be filled by imported dyes it will be very easy to so adjust matters so that we can be undersold on what we are making and a sufficient profit made on what we do not make to soon close the American factories.

You may say, "They did not do this before the war so why would they be able to do it afterward." As a fact they did begin a campaign of this very sort a year or two before the war began, they had closed most of the small factories through business of this kind, they had their agents at Washington fighting the tariff schedules and at the same time were making enormous profits on such dyes as were not made outside the factories of their association.

More could be said along this line but it would not make the point more emphatic.

Whatever line of business you may have been in before you began to make or sell dyes will be no guide whatever for what you may expect in the line of competition. It is early to mention selling problems now while this is a seller's market, but when we come nearer to the need there may be a few more paragraphs on this subject.

Plans for National Association Progressing Favorably

THE week of January 21st has been practically decided upon and the evident interest points to the success of the movement.

The following are some of the letters received and at this writing we are informed that each day brings many suggestions from manufacturers.

Those who are interested in the movement are:

E. M. & F. Waldo, 11 Broadway, New York City.

The Chatfield Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

William S. Culbertson, United States Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C.

Wilckes-Martin-Wilckes Co., 135 William St., New York City.

American Color Manufacturing Co., Passaic, N. J.

Cambria Steel Co., Philadelphia.

Oakes Manufacturing Co., Long Island City, N. Y.

E. Kley, 40 Pine St., New York.

E. C. Klipstein & Sons Co., 644 Greenwich St., New York.

Iridescent Dyestuff Color Co., 247-251 Bush St., Brooklyn.

Geo. H. Morrill Co., Norwood, Mass.

The Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, Ill.

Sethness Company, Chicago, Ill.

B. Brown & Bro., Inc., 237 Water St., New York.

The Georgia Ochre Company, 165 Broadway, New York.

H. A. Hirsh, 68 William St., New York.

The Heller & Merz Co., Newark, N. J.

Samuel Nevins Co., Inc., 109 S. Second St., Philadelphia.

A. De Ronde & Co., 228 Front St., New York City.

The Seydel Manufacturing Co., Jersey City, N. J.

J. Early Wood, Inc., 21 Platt St., New York.

The Bayer Company, Inc., 117 Hudson St.. New York.

Canadian Anilines & Chemicals, Limited. Toronto, Can.

C. J. Osborn Co., 132 Nassau St., New York.

Delta Chemical Company, Inc., 11 Warren St., New York.

Fisher Chemical Company, 170 Summer St., Boston.

Boston Dyewood and Color Co., 136 Federal St., Boston.

J. F. Linburg, 101 Beekman St., New York.

Manhattan Trading Corporation, 2 Rector St., New York.

Wm. Zinsser & Co., Inc., 195 William St., New York.

The Ph. Van Ommeren Corp., 42 Broadway, New York.

Bosson & Lane, Atlantic, Mass.

Frank Hartley, 146 Summer St., Boston.

Thos. J. MacEvoy, 1126 W. Ontario St., Philadelphia.

Sloan & Russell, 132 Nassau St., New York.

Hadjopoulos & Sperco, Inc., 29 Broadway, New York.

Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Inc., 128 Duane St., New York.

Commonwealth Color & Chemical Co., 608 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Century Color Corporation, 182 Front St., New York.

C. C. Parsell & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Fine Colors Company, Paterson, N. J.

Bothamley & Co., 309 Broadway, New York.

United States Dye Extracts Co., Inc., 801 Vernon Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

J. G. Rutherford & Co., 505 Broome St., New York.

Imex Corporation, 25 Beaver St., New York.

The Barnes Chemical Works, Paterson, N. J.

Eavenson & Levering Co., Camden, N. J.

Sherman & Mason, 211 N. Front St., Philadelphia.

India Alkali Works, 28-37 India Wharf, Boston.

Eastern Drug Company, 14 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

A. & B. Export & Import Corporation, 78 Wall St., New York.

Imperial Car Cleaner Company, 115 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

John J. White, Inc., 149 Broadway, New York.

Dicks, David & Broadfoot, Inc., 302 Broadway, New York.

F. Ellis Morris Co., Drexel Building, Philadelphia.

The Cronkhite Co., 185 Devonshire St., Boston.

Manhattan Color and Chemical Co., 25 Beaver St., New York.

Bowring & Company, 17 Battery Place, New York.

Tower Chemical Co., Inc., 258 Broadway, New York.

Healey-Seaver Company, 90 Freeport St., Boston.

The L. B. Fortner Company, 36 Strawberry St., Philadelphia.

Chas. A. Jorgensen & Co., 55 Franklin St., New York.

Starkweather & Williams Co., 47 Exchange Place, Providence, R. I.

Sam Haight & Co., 66 Batterymarch St., Boston.

United Supply Co., 826 Lafayette Building, Philadelphia.

Bay State Chemical Co., Boston.

B. Heller & Company, Calumet Ave. & 40th St., Chicago, Ill.

W. T. Benson & Co., 164 St. James St., Montreal, Can.

A. R. Cullin, 104 South Adams Ave., Margate, N. J.

Among the letters received were the following:

W. S. Culbertson, United States Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C.—"Several of the members of this commission will be present at your conference in January. It is needless for me to say that this Commission is greatly interested in any movement looking toward the standardization of American colors."

(*Continued on page 7*)

Inquiry Department

In the establishment of this department it is our desire to help the consumer in buying his products direct from the manufacturer or reliable dealer. Accordingly all questions relative to source of supply will be answered to the best of our ability in an impartial way.

Furthermore, we propose to help in any difficulties that consumers may be having with dyes and chemical products providing that questions do not involve simply tests, which can be readily obtained from those who specialize in such work.

We hope that the consumer will not hesitate in making use of the department, for all questions relative to processes, etc., will receive the personal attention of a chemist who is fully qualified to handle the subject.

Insoluble Matter in Fuchsine

Question—What is the cause of the insoluble matter and dull shades of some lots of American made Fuchsine?

Answer—Most of the American Fuchsine is made by the old process and in the course of heating the batch conditions sometimes become favorable for the formation of both Nigrosine or Induline bases and Phosphine. Other complicated bases result and form tarry matters which resist solution and prevent even the true Rosaniline base from dissolving in the proper manner. The New Fuchsine

process (Formaldehyde process) on the other hand, overcomes most of these difficulties and the result is a product much superior in solubility, crystallization and brilliant shade. The manufacture of Rosaniline base by the New Fuchsine process not only improves the Fuchsine crystals but when used for Alkali blue, Soluble blue, Cotton blue, Spirit blue, etc., gives a better line of products throughout the series.

Government Requirements on Khaki and Drab

Question—What are the United States Government's requirements for the dye of Olive Drab or Khaki on uniform cloths?

Answer—Since the beginning of the war the two most severe requirements have been dropped, viz., 24 hours in strong Lactic Acid and 10% Citric Acid. Formerly, these two tests eliminated even Alizarine Reds and gave a practical monopoly to two reds of German manufacture which were necessary in making the required shade. Now, the only tests the samples must stand are 10 minutes at a boil in 80 grains of Oleine soap and 10 minutes at a boil in 10 grains Carbonate of Soda to a pint of water. In all cases the samples must stand as well as the standard sample furnished by the Quartermaster. In addition, there is a light test of 30 days in the weather, but as this is uncertain at this time of year, a 48-hour Ultra Violet Ray exposure is considered an equivalent in some departments. The full specifications will be furnished by the various Quartermasters Departments, if applied for by those interested in filling contracts.

Fast Navy Blue on Cotton

Question—What dyes are at present available for producing fast Navy Blue on cotton?

Answer—The only dye that will answer all requirements is vat dyed Indigo, using the synthetic or natural products, both of which are scarce at present but with hope of greater supply in the near future. The scarcity and extremely high price of the remnants of German vat blues makes their use for heavy shades impractical at present. The same may be said of Sulphur Blues, although there has been some talk of American makers offering them in a few months. While there are at present no developing blues of American make it is expected to soon have the type generally known as Blue B.H., which when developed with Beta Naphthol gives a full rich navy blue fast to everything but Chlorine and light. Gallocyanine, which is sold as Alizarine Blue for wool and is used for navy goods is capable of being used on cotton, but is better adapted to printing than to dyeing. The chrome mordant may be applied to cotton by the Koechlin method but if the chrome mordant is not well fixed there is no hope of obtaining a fast dyeing afterward. If facilities are at hand to pad the goods with Chromium Acetate solution, then steam at about 5 lbs. pressure and wash well in a weak Sal Soda, they may be dyed in a neutral bath and we will obtain a fast navy blue. The depth of the blue depends on the amount of Chromium Hydroxide fixed on the cotton and the fastness will depend on the fixation of the mordant in the fibre. If the mordant is only precipitated on the surface of the fibres it will both crack and wash off but if there is a proper union of mordant and fibre the dyeing will be fast.

Methods in Use Before Introduction of Vat Colors

Question—What was the fastest dyestuff of simple dyeing process before the introduction of the vat colors?

Answer—Among the cotton dyes this position was probably occupied by only one product, a yellow made by the Clayton Aniline Co., of England, named Chlorophenine, a Primuline derivative. This dye was a direct color of a shade like Chrysophenine but absolutely fast to acids, alkalies, washing, light and chlorine bleach. Among the wool dyes the most notable were the Alizarine Saphirols, Bayer, sold in America under the names S. A. P., S. A. E. and S. K. Y. They were dyed as acid colors and notable for both fastness and even dyeing qualities. When American manufacturers reach such dyes we will have good cause to be proud of their attainments.

Stain for Fumed Oak

Question—What aniline dyes are used to produce the stain for fumed oak which will show the quartering marks light instead of dark?

Answer—All aniline dyes, whether water, spirit or oil soluble when applied to quartered oak will dye the flakes a darker color than the rest of the wood. The only satisfactory stains for this purpose have been made from chemical mixtures, the favorite one being Ammonia, Bichromate of Soda and Pyrogallic Acid in varying proportions. This mixture must be kept cool and in a closed vessel. After applying it the wood must be washed off well and, as it raises the grain slightly, the surface needs sandpapering.

Notes of the Trade

During the week a large printing ink house has decided to invest a million dollars in equipping a plant for the manufacture of dyestuffs and especially paranitraniline which is used largely in the production of para fast red. This new product will find a good market among printing establishments as the color is used extensively in lithographic work. Already a quantity has been produced and after thorough tests it has been found entirely satisfactory.

The American Printing Co., of Fall River, Mass., is planning to construct a 73 x 38 foot three-story brick building to be used as a caustic house. The cost will be $6,000.

American manufacturers are not devoting much time to the production of rhodamine for the reason that it has been found that other colors can be successfully substituted for this material. For instance, the largest match manufacturers are now using American-made scarlets for coloring the head instead of rhomadine. The scarlets are much cheaper and answer the purpose just as well.

New machinery which includes two new printing machines, is being installed in the new additions which are now nearing completion at the plant of the Imperial Printing & Finishing Co. These additions consist of 43 x 81 feet, one-story bleach house, a two-story 42 x 27 foot building which, it is understood, will be used as a packing room. These improvements will cost in the neighborhood of $80,000. The company specializes in back-filled tickings and other bedding and is doing a very successful business.

The Standard Silk Dyeing Co., of Paterson, N. J., at Van Houten and Mill streets, has just acquired 140,000 square feet of ground adjacent to its plant and will erect two new buildings, one 153 x 50 and the other 245 x 144. The former will be used as a dyehouse, and the latter for a finishing department. Both buildings will be of brick, and will be equipped with the most modern machinery. There will also be new storage buildings and a boiler and engine room, it is understood. When complete the company will have 300 to 400 hands on its pay roll.

Ponceau Scarlet Napthol Green
Chrome Black Chrome Yellow

Manufactured by

Dye Products and Chemical Co., Inc.
Office: 200 Fifth Ave., New York Works: Newark, N. J.

The Provident Manufacturing and Chemical Co., Los Angeles, Cal., capital $10,000. H. S. Hollins, Frank Hollins and D. W. Coons.

The Coolrite Co., Ithaca, N. Y., capital $5,000. Coolrite and chemical products. G. F. Simpson, A. W. Browne, N. Hanford, Ithaca, N. Y.

Plans for National Association Progressing Favorably

(*Continued from page 4*)

H. A. Hirsh, 68 William St., New York—"Your suggestion of a meeting in New York during the week of January 21st, not only meets with my approval, but I think you will find it will meet with the general approval all along the line."

B. Brown & Bro., 237 Water St., New York—"We consider it a very good idea if the color and chemical dealers and manufacturers would combine in an association similar to other associations, and lay down a set of rules for transacting business to eliminate slipshod business such as is being carried on at the present time by various jobbers in New York.

The Bayer Company, Inc., 177 Hudson St., New York—"It will be quite agreeable to us to have a meeting called for the purpose suggested in your letter during the week of January 21st, 1918, and we shall have our representative at the meeting."

E. C. Klipstein & Sons Co., 644 Greenwich St., New York—"The standardization of American made colors and dyes seems advantageous to us, and we are open to any suggestions along these lines."

Delta Chemical Company, Inc., 11 Warren St., New York—"We believe that the week of January 21st, will be acceptable to us, and we will be more than glad to attend."

Geo. H. Morrill Co., Norwood, Mass.—"We are interested in the idea and would be glad if you will extend to us an invitation for one of our representatives to be at this meeting when it takes place."

The Seydel Manufacturing Co., Jersey City, N. J.—"We heartily approve of the conference you propose, and have reserved the week of January 21st, for this conference. We trust you will be successful in your efforts to get the dyestuff manufacturers together and you have only to call upon us for any aid which we can give you."

Dicks, David & Broadfoot, Inc., 302 Broadway, New York—"We consider the calling of a conference of dealers and manufacturers of American made colors and dyes an admirable undertaking, and will be glad to be of any assistance possible, in bringing it about. If there is anything further we can do in the matter, the writer is entirely at your service."

New Colors

In the next issue of the REPORTER we will announce some new colors which are to be placed on the market.

United States Conditioning & Testing Co.

New York 340 Hudson St. | Philadelphia 205 Chestnut St. | Paterson 220 Ellison St.

General Textile Testing

Dyestuff and Color Tests

Microscopic examinations Photomicrographs

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Dyestuffs and Advertising

Perhaps the subject of advertising has caused the manufacturer as much worry as any particular part of his business and certainly it has taken its toll from his pocketbook.

Advertising is as much a vital part of any commercial enterprise as is the plant itself and should receive the same close attention that is given by the manufacturer to matters of contract and equipment.

Some time ago advice on advertising would have met with no response from the manufacturer for in that chaotic period no attention was given to the method or means of getting publicity but simply to get it any which way in the hope that some might fall upon fertile soil.

We cannot hold the manufacturer wholly to blame for this, but the result of misdirected and misleading advertising has been in many cases a stumbling-block to consumers.

To establish the industry on a permanent footing calls for radical changes in many branches and particularly in the preparation of advertising copy.

We suggest the following as a means of making advertising yield returns.

The Establishment of a Publicity Association

We would advise the establishment of a Co-operative Publicity Association of Dyestuff Manufacturers who would write and direct the placing of educational publicity for the industry.

We would suggest that this matter be taken up at the meeting of dyestuff manufacturers to be held in New York City during January, and that a schedule of cost and procedure be drawn up by an advertising man who knows the industry.

We would further advise the formation of a committee composed of advertising representatives of several large companies who would be given a specific sum to spend in educational advertising of products and developments in the industry.

The committee could censor all of the publicity given out by the association and could aid the press in eliminating the evil of misleading advertising.

The same thing is being done in a number of other lines, notably lumber, rice, fruits, paint, cranberries and other products. Surely the educational feature is necessary in the dyestuff industry and can be applied more readily to an infant industry than to one established for years.

Perhaps advice of this nature will be misunderstood, particularly as it comes from a trade publication, but there are honest trade papers even as there are honest dyestuff manufacturers.

Only by elimination can we find the reliable maker of colors and in the same way must we pass upon the trade publications, and a reliable paper should not fear the examination of a committee.

What would it mean to you who are in the market for dyestuffs and allied chemicals to be able to look upon the advertising of a company as being an announcement of products that they actually manufactured or controlled?

We are laying ourselves open to criticism and perhaps at the present time are reproducing in the REPORTER advertising of some company that is of questionable reputation and if so *we want to be told of it.*

We were advised a number of times to let things that are unpleasant be forgotten. But the press cannot co-operate with the consumer and at the same time print questionable advertising. If the REPORTER is to be what we want it to be we must guard the interests of the consumer.

If there is to be formed an association of manufacturers of dyestuffs at the meeting to be held in January, the dominant influence must be co-operation.

If there is to be formed a permanent dyestuff industry the right kind of advertising is of vital importance and any reliable trade paper should want to see this consummated.

Domestic Potash Supply

RAPIDLY DEVELOPING AS RESULT OF WAR PROTECTION

This country has always depended upon Germany for its supply of potash. Germany is no longer a source of supply. Consequently, since the declaration of war potash has jumped from $39 a ton to a price ranging from $250 to $600 per ton.

The problem of producing a sufficient quantity at home to bring the price down to normal has proved a serious one to the government. Upon its answer depends the existence of many important industries.

In Searles Lake lies the solution of the problem. It contains the largest deposit of potash in the United States, according to the reports of the United States Geological Survey, and is the only deposit of sufficient size to break the German monopoly.

Searles Lake forms a great white patch on the boundary line between Inyo and San Bernardino counties, California. Beneath the surface of this "lake," which is a glaring mass of crystals, lie buried thousands upon thousands of tons of potash—enough to supply the demand of this country for many years.

The legislation in relation to the potash industry was passed shortly before Congress adjourned. It withdraws the Searles Lake lands from entry and provides that the potash deposit may be operated by the United States or may be leased by the United States upon satisfactory terms.

In case the land is leased it is the right of the President to regulate the price of the potash extracted and to regulate its disposal in such a manner as to secure its distribution and use wholly within the United States.

There are two companies now operating in the Searles Lake basin, the American Trona Company and the American Borax Company. It is probable that the government will lease the land to one or both of these companies. The Trona Company has already expended several hundred thousand dollars on development work and in the construction of experimental plants and a railroad, but owing

Specialty for Printing

Imported

Fast Chrome Colors

also

REGULAR DELIVERY

Domestic

Victoria Blue B Conc.
Fuchsine Crystals
Malachite Green
Wool Green S and
Fast Cotton Colors

(2 Carloads Green Olive Oil Soap)

INFORMATION AND SAMPLES CHEERFULLY SUPPLIED

FRED WETZEL & COMPANY

PHONE: PASSAIC {3241 3242} CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY

to the fact that it has been involved in litigation over title to the lands only a comparatively small amount of potash has been produced. Under a lease granted by the United States it will be in a position to push its enterprise with safety and the assurance that its investment will be protected.

The normal consumption of potash in this country is about 230,000 tons per annum. To produce 100 tons a day at Searles Lake would require a plant costing over $1,000,000. It is stated that the Trona Company stands ready to make an investment of between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 should it secure a satisfactory lease from the government.—*Journal of Commerce.*

August Klipstein, Jr., Wins Laurels

Among those graduated from the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, on November 24th, was August Klipstein, Jr., son of August Klipstein, President of A. Klipstein & Company, 644 Greenwich Street, New York City, who has received commission as First Lieutenant in the Infantry.

New Crop of Madras Indigo

(Consul Lucien Memminger, Madras, India, Sept. 25.)

A crop report of the Madras Department of Agriculture, just issued, states that the area under indigo in the Madras Presidency in the 1917-18 season is now estimated at 265,700 acres as compared with an estimate of 335,000 acres made at the corresponding date last year. The decrease is due partly to failure of rains at the sowing season in the Deccan, but mainly to the fall in the local price of indigo, dating from January, 1917. This fall did not affect the sowings in the southern districts, which take place normally in December-January.

An estimate of outturn at this stage is difficult, as much depends on the proportion of the crop that will be actually used for making dye. At least a third of last year's crop remains unexported owing to freight difficulties, so that the local demand for dye is poor, and in these circumstances some of the crop may be used for green manure. The report says that about 1,700 tons of dye can be manufactured from this year's crop, but that it is unlikely that more than 1,200 tons will be made.

Green and Dry Leaf Indigo

In southern Madras both the green and the dry leaf processes of manufacturing indigo are followed; in the northern parts indigo is extracted only from the green leaf. Dry-leaf indigo is not exported; and, in general, the poorer qualities of Madras indigoes are used in the country and only the better ones sent abroad.

It is said that perhaps the best average qualities of indigo in southern India are produced in the districts adjacent to Madras. They are characterized by low specific gravity, bright color, and high indigotin content, and are generally comparatively free from adulteration. The season extends from August to January.

From the northern districts the qualities are somewhat variable, especially in Kurnool and Cuddapah, where some of the best grades are available, but where also a lot of inferior product is marketed. The cakes are graded according to size and quality, and deliveries later on in the season are generally superior to those marketed earlier. The season extends from July to February.

Qualities Produced in Other Districts

The indigo from Nellore and Gudur is generally of good quality, coming in large cakes, rich in color, light to moderate in weight, and usually free from adulteration. The season extends from November to April.

Gunturs are rather more mixed in quality than Nellores. The season runs from July to February, and deliveries during the earlier months are inferior in quality to those which come upon the market later.

Lankas from the Godavari and Kistna districts come upon the market from June to November. They are put up in small cakes, rather hard, and of medium specific gravity and slightly coppery color.

In general it may be stated that the quality of the production is dependent to some extent upon the rains. When these are timely the average quality is high, but when the rains are late or insufficient the specific gravity of the cakes increases and the quality of the indigo is slightly inferior.

The export business is centered in Madras, the indigo being shipped in cases containing, for Egypt, 80 to 90 pounds net, for Japan 150 pounds, for Europe and America 250 to 300 pounds net.

Wilson Orders Imports Placed Under License

PROCLAMATION EXTENDING EMBARGO PROVIDES NEW AND POWERFUL WEAPON AGAINST GERMANY

By a proclamation issued recently placing under license the import of many articles, President Wilson put into the hands of the War Trade Board a powerful weapon to be used against firms controlled by German capital.

Notable in the South American countries named in the proclamation is Venezuela, where German capital is in full command, and from which pro-German propaganda radiates in great volume. German-controlled firms in Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and other countries also will be made to feel the full force of America's power to control its commercial relations.

In Venezuela German money dominates the commercial situation almost to the complete exclusion of money invested by nationals of other countries. With America placing a ban on its imports, this capital will be stagnant and powerless to develop its interests.

It is entirely probable that within a short time the terms of the import proclamation will be broadened to include many other articles, as it is the determination of the Administration, through the War Trade Board, to use its full powers. There is to be no middle course where the German-controlled firms are concerned.

Stern measures were adopted at this time, it was said, largely because of the attempts by German interests in many countries to stir up discontent and foment revolution. It is probable that in countries such as Venezuela the Government will go to the extreme of bringing about an isolation of the firms, and a complete disruption of all their foreign trade.

The proclamation issued recently takes in European, as well as South American, countries, thus making it possible for the Government to cut off commercial relations with firms in the northern neutral countries of Europe and in Spain if it sees fit. The weapon thus supplied places this nation in almost supreme control.

Text of Import Proclamation

The President's proclamation follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Congress has enacted, and the President has on the 6th day of October, 1917, approved a law which contains the following provisions:

Whenever during the present war the President shall find that the public safety so requires and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to import into the United States from any country named in such proclamation any article or articles mentioned in such proclamation, except at such time or times, and under such regulations or orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress. Provided, however, that no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that the public safety requires that the following articles.

Then follows a general list of products, many of which are not of particular interest to the dyestuff industry.

Some few articles, however, are of more or less interest to the readers of the REPORTER and are as follows: cotton, chrome, chrome ore, flax, hemp, hides, leather, sisal, tanning materials, tin concentrates, wool, etc

The proclamation furthermore says, that these articles,—

Shall not, from and after the date

of this proclamation, be imported into the United States or its territorial possessions from Ayssinia, Afgnanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, her colonies, possessions and protectorates; Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, her colonies, possessions and protectorates; Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, her colonies, possessions and protectorates; Germany, her colonies, possessions and protectorates; Great Britain, her colonies, possessions and protectorates; Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, her colonies, possessions, and protectorates; Japan, Liechtenstein, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, her colonies, possessions, and protectorates; Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, her colonies, possessions, and protectorates; Rumania, Russia, Salvador, San Marino, Serbia, Siam, Spain, her colonies, possessions, and the protectorates; Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, or Venezuela.

Except under license granted by the War Trade Board in accordance with regulations or orders and subject to such limitations and exceptions as Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, her colonies, possessions or protectorates; Great Britain, her colonies, possessions or protectorates; Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, her colonies, possessions or protectorates; Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, the colonies, possessions or protectorates of The Netherlands; Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, her colonies, possessions of protectorates; Rumania, Russia, Salvador, San Marino, Serbia, Salvador, San Marino, Serbia, Siam, Uruguay or Venezuela, or to any territory occupied by the military forces of the United States or the nations associated with the United States in the war.

Except at such time or times, and under such regulations and orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress.

The regulations, orders, limitations and exceptions prescribed will be administered by and under the authority of the War Trade Board, from whom licenses, in conformity with said regulations, orders, limitations and exceptions, will issue. Said proclamation of Aug. 27, 1917, is hereby confirmed and continued, and all rules and regulations heretofore made in connection therewith or in pursuance thereof, including the executive order of Oct. 12, 1917, are likewise confirmed and continued and made applicable to this proclamation.

The articles mentioned in the export proclamation, which are of interest to the REPORTER'S readers, are,—caustic soda, soda ash, etc.

At a later date we will publish a more specific list of articles that are of interest to the dyestuff industry, upon which the Government is now at work.

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Cotton Goods Dyeing and Bleaching

THIS INTERESTING ARTICLE APPEARED IN A CURRENT ISSUE OF A WELL-KNOWN TRADE PUBLICATION AND IS REPRODUCED AT THE REQUEST OF A MEMBER OF A LARGE DYESTUFF MANUFACTURING PLANT.

It is difficult to give an exact working formula for the bleaching of cotton piece goods unless some idea is supplied regarding the kind and character of the goods to be bleached. Without this information any suggestion will have to be made with some reservations.

The amount of caustic soda for boiling out depends upon the coarseness or fineness of the fabric. As a general rule the finer the fabric the greater amount of caustic necessary. The amount of soda that can be used will be about 5 per cent of the weight of the material to be bleached and the boiling in the kier may be about six hours. A satisfactory solution of caustic soda should stand at about 1.5 deg. Be. The actual bleaching should be done in a chloride of lime bath standing at 1.4 deg. Be. and kept immersed in the circulating bleach liquor until a sample shows the proper shade of white. From the bleaching bath the goods are passed through a weak sour made up with oil of vitriol to stand at about ½ deg. Be., after which the goods are thoroughly washed in an ample volume of water. It might be advisable, however, to make use of a solution of soda hypochlorite instead of bleaching powder and oil of vitriol; the reason being that when goods are bleached in the hypochlorite bath no calcium salts remain in the fabric.

Regarding the use of a rotary washer and wringer instead of an extractor, it might be well to say that this is not the ideal method of handling these goods, since an extractor or whizzer is far more economical in operation and produces a better extraction than can possibly be done by means of a wringer or other form of squeeze rollers.

Pressure in the Kier

Regarding the pressure in the kier, 5 pounds per square inch should be sufficient for all bleaching. A greater pressure than this is unnecessary as no good results are obtained therefrom. But here again the weight per yard of cloth and fineness of texture has an influence upon whether a pressure greater or less than 5 pounds per square inch is desired. Loosely woven cotton fabrics are more readily impregnated by the circulating liquors than fabrics made of hard twisted yarns or when they are closely woven. It is less a question of pressure than it is of time. Time is an important factor in preparing the goods for the bleach and consequently the longer the immersion in the soda the better will be the action of the bleaching solution.

Regarding the advisability of saturating the goods with oil of vitroil before putting the cloth in the caustic soda, there seems to be no occasion for this and the writer does not know of any instance in concerns where this practice is resorted to. No advantage can be seen to result by this process. The object of the soda boil is to remove from cotton cloth traces of waxes, fats, etc., and which are dissolved in a hot alkaline liquor, while oil of vitriol will not cause the removal of

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these impurities, but might have a serious influence upon the fabric. The experience of this inquirer seems to indicate that the use of oil of vitriol is absolutely unnecessary.

Regarding the making of a good white by means of an aniline dye, the best method is to dissolve a suitable aniline or soluble blue in water and strain it; making a solution of about two or three ounces of dye per gallon of water. The reason for straining this solution is to remove any possibility of undissolved particles remaining in suspension which would fix themselves upon the bleached cloth, thereby causing spots that cannot be removed by any subsequent treatment. This aniline dye solution should be added in small portions at a time to a bath of cold water through which the cloth passes either in rope form or preferably full width. If the cloth traverses this blue solution in rope form there is a strong probability of longitudinal streaks appearing on the goods which cannot subsequently be removed. The amount of blue solution to add to this "white dyeing" bath may not be greater than sufficient to add an ounce and a half or two ounces of dye per 100 pounds of bleached cloth. Any excess of dye over this quantity is likely to tint the goods heavier than desired.

Preventing Tendering

Preventing goods from being tendered is a matter of considerable concern to all bleachers. The principal tendering agent made use of by bleachers of cotton goods is either oil of vitriol or muriatic acid, both of which, when allowed to dry upon the fabric, have a marked destructive action upon cotton, causing the yarns to disintegrate, and it is the failure to wash out these acids after the cloth has been treated with them that is the direct cause of tendered fabrics. The importance of thorough washing can thus be seen and in the wash house no guess work should be tolerated on the part of the foreman. If any doubt exists as to the thoroughness or completeness of the wash recourse should be had to the use of blue litmus paper or a suitable chemical reagent for detecting the presence of oil of vitriol or hypochloric acid. Excessive bleaching may also have an injurious effect upon cotton goods, that is, where the strength of the bleach solution greatly exceeds 1.5 deg. Be. Sometimes a mistake occurs and two or three times the amount of dissolved bleaching powder finds its way into the bleach bath and the consequence is that the cloth is readily tendered.

All the chemicals used are injurious to the hands and it is desirable that the workmen who are compelled to handle these chemicals should wear rubber gloves. Bleaching powder solutions act differently upon the hands of different individuals; upon some they appear to have but little action while upon others the hands continually perspire and where this peculiarity is acute the workmen so affected should be shifted occasionally to some other job in the bleach house.

Regarding the sediment in caustic soda, we doubt if this has any direct injurious action upon cotton goods. Commercially pure caustic soda should have no distinct amount of undissolved matter and when such is present it should be tested to ascertain its nature. If it consists of iron, as caustic soda frequently does contain traces of oxide of iron, such caustic soda should be rejected for bleaching house work, since iron stains are likely to result therefrom which cannot be subsequently removed. Cloth should be boiled in baths heated either by direct steam, blown into the dyebath, and which is the most common practice, or the water in the dye kettle may be heated by a closed coil. This latter custom, however, is not very common in American dyehouses. No injury to the cloth will result by the use of either method, but where an open steam pipe is used, it should be so located in the kettle that the steam will not blow directly against the cotton goods in the tub. The steam jets should be broken by means of a perforated or false bottom.

Dyeing Goods Black

Regarding the dyeing of black upon bleached cotton cloth, without doubt the easiest method is the one with which this enquirer is most familiar, viz., logwood. Perhaps if he uses hematine crystals

instead of 57 deg. logwood extract and adds a small quantity of extract of fustic to his dyebath, it is quite likely that instead of getting a black with a blue shade, such as he now complains of, he will get a full rich black which may be jet in tone, according to the amount of fustic he uses. Too much fustic, on the other hand, will swing the shade of black to the green side and he will then have to cut down the amount of fustic accordingly.

Just how to recommend the dyeing of these goods without the use of jigs we are at a loss to suggest, but it is possible that an open kettle heated by direct steam and equipped with a revolving winch will be the cheapest and perhaps most satisfactory method to apply under the circumstances. Care should be taken, however, from time to time to spread the goods over the winch as much as possible in order to get rid of the possibility of streaks. Sulphur blacks on cotton piece goods are not to be recommended unless the dyehouse is equipped with what is known as a continuous machine; that is, a series of rectangular dyeing compartments, each one provided with a set of rubber squeeze rollers; the cloth passing through each compartment, and another series of guide rollers and then from one compartment through the rubber squeeze rollers into the next compartment, and so on through the several compartments, until finally the cloth leaves the continuous machine and enters the washer. Some sulphur blacks require an intermediate oxydizing, that is, the squeezed cloth before washing is passed over and under a series of rollers which will accommodate about 50 or 100 yards of cloth in the air and after being aired the cloth continually passes through the washing machine. This method of dyeing cotton cloth with sulphur blacks is cheap, efficient and thoroughly satisfactory so far as shade and depth of color is concerned, but is adapted only to dyehouses where a large output is contemplated.

These suggestions and recommendations are made in the order in which the inquiries have been submitted, and it is hoped that they will supply the enquirer with the information he desires.—*Textile World Journal.*

Black with Logwood

The goods are run in padding mangle through a solution of myrobolams or chestnut extract, using 16 to 20 lb. myrobolams to 100 gallons water, or if chestnut extract 10 to 12 lb. to 100 gallons, using the solution boiling. The goods are allowed to lie overnight and are then run again in a padding mangle, no washing being required, through a cold iron liquor solution of 8 to 10 deg. Tw., and again allowed to lie overnight. They are then given a lime scald in a jigger, using 1 to 1½ per cent of the weight of the goods of dry slaked lime, working for half an hour, keeping the solution boiling, and finally two to four passages in cold water.

This washing is used as a precaution in case the iron liquor has not been properly killed in the lime scald, as the acid would make the logwood insoluble, unless an alkali was put into the dyebath. It would cause useless waste of the logwood, and result in poor and bare colors. Many dyers neglect this precaution, with the result that redyeing has to be resorted to.

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